

Announcements and Meetings To-Night.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Our American Cousin."
 TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kitty and Leon's
 Minstrels.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Mighty Dollar."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Day time only: Centennial Loan
 Exhibition.
 GILMORE'S GALLERY.—Concert.
 METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Day time only: Cen-
 tennial Loan Exhibition.

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 BAKING AND BREADS.—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
 BAKING AND BREADS.—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.
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 THE CITY PROPERTY.—3d Page—4th and 5th columns.

Business Notices.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED in pleasant locality
 in the city from October 1st. Rent not to exceed \$100
 per month. Address: CHAS. W. HANSEN, 7 Wall St.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE OF THE
 TRIBUNE IN THE Tribune Building, Room 20, Centennial
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 is situated on the corner of No. 15 Chestnut St. and
 No. 15 Chestnut St. Subscriptions and advertisements received at
 both offices. The Tribune Building is served by carrier in all
 parts of the city early in the morning.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$5 per annum.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
 Terms, cash in advance.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the
 above ways, or to whom it is usually sent, will com-
 mend a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK.—No. 1238 Broadway, corner Thirty-
 first-st. No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner
 Eighth-ave. No. 720 Third-ave., corner Forty-
 second-st. No. 2388 Fourth-ave., (Harlem)
 PHILADELPHIA.—No. 713 Chestnut-st.
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 PARIS.—No. 8 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin.
 Advertisements and subscriptions are received at
 publisher's rates, and single copies of THE TRIBUNE
 may always be obtained at all the above offices.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Fehernay has massed his forces
 at Banja. — Mikhitar Pasha's troops are placed
 on half rations. — Gen. Antich defeated the
 Turks at Sienitz. — The Visitation bill was
 read a second time in the British House of Commons.

DOMESTIC.—It is believed that an adjournment
 of Congress will be reached this week. — Majority
 and minority reports of the House Committee on
 Post Offices and Post Roads were presented, the
 former of which severely censures Mr. Creswell.
 Mr. Blaine addressed the Congressional Convention
 in his own district. — The North-Western won
 the four-coal race and Mr. Riley the single-sault
 race at Saratoga.

CONGRESS.—The House instructed its conferees on
 the Legislative Appropriation bill to recede from its
 position on the two remaining points of difference.
 Mr. Hoar replied to the speech of Mr. Lamar, made
 a few days ago. The bill giving the carrying of
 United States mails to the Pacific Mail Steamship
 Company passed the House, but met with opposition
 in the Senate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Statements of prominent
 politicians show that A. B. Cornell has not yet with-
 drawn from the contest for the Republican nomina-
 tion for Governor. — Unemployed workmen
 held a large meeting at Cooper Union, in
 which work was demanded and city officials
 were denounced. — Investigations show
 that the Loaners' Bank has been grossly misman-
 aged, and stockholders and depositors will lose
 heavily. — The Silk Association of America de-
 termined to raise the price of silk. — The Me-
 chanics' and Traders' Savings Bank is believed to
 have been robbed of \$100,000 by W. H. K. Bennett,
 an assistant cashier. — Gold, 114, 114, 114, 114.
 Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close,
 89c fine. Stocks moderately active and higher,
 closing firm.

THE WEATHER.—THE TRIBUNE'S local observa-
 tions indicate clear, moderately warm weather with
 haziness, while light rains may be expected at any
 time for three days. — In this city yesterday
 it was warm and pleasant. Thermometer, 78°, 90°,
 77°.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE leaving town or travel-
 ing for the summer can have the paper mailed to
 them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address
 being changed whenever desired. Requests for a
 change of address should always mention the
 edition (Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly), and
 both old and new addresses.

There was happily no disturbance of the
 peace at the meeting of workmen last night
 in Cooper Institute, though there was much
 bitterness in their speeches. To-day they are
 to form in procession and demand work from
 the city officials.

The House Committee on Post-Office Manage-
 ment censures Mr. Creswell in the most positive
 terms, asserting that he was either connected
 with the "straw-bid" swindles or grossly
 neglectful of the public interest. The force of
 this attack is very much diminished by an
 attempt to include Mr. Jewell in its sweeping
 charges. Moreover, the minority report takes
 an exactly opposite view of the whole matter.

Better prospects are dawning for the Ser-
 vians. On the eastern side, where the Turks
 have entered, Gen. Tchernayeff has massed his
 forces at Banja, with the view of resisting
 the invaders. This movement shows that the
 Servians are by no means so demoralized as
 might be supposed. Fighting continues on the
 south-western frontier, where the Turks have
 just met with a heavy defeat. In Herzegovina
 they are likewise menaced with disaster, Mik-
 hitar Pasha's forces being surrounded and com-
 pelled to depend on half rations. It looks, in
 general, as if the diplomatists were premature
 in their desire to "mediate."

The quarrel between the Senate and House
 on the proposed reduction of salaries has at
 last been settled by the House yielding—a re-
 sult foretold in yesterday's dispatches to THE
 TRIBUNE. The concession was made in such
 a way as to fix the responsibility
 for not reducing salaries upon the Sen-
 ate, and of course the House will get
 whatever there is of glory for the attempt at
 reduction. But probably the circumstance
 which most spurred the House to a conclusion

was the proposal in the Conference Committee
 to strike out the appropriation for Congress-
 men's salaries altogether. The adjournment
 of Congress is now expected within a very
 few days.

The annual experiment to direct the grain
 trade to a Dominion port is renewed. This
 year a cargo of wheat is to be sent from
 Toronto to Halifax by way of the inter-
 colonial railway, with the view of determining
 the cost of transportation by that route to
 England. The trial is likely to end in disap-
 pointment, owing to the extremely low rates
 for freight on the American lines, and the
 liberal terms offered by the steamship com-
 panies at this port.

A very pleasant account is given in our Sa-
 ratoga correspondence of Commodore Vander-
 bilt's devotion to whist. Not even the convul-
 sions of Wall-st., announced by telegraph,
 were allowed to interfere. Like Mrs. Battle
 as described in Eli's essay, he insisted on the
 "rigor of the game." Point-eure superadded
 for a period, but eventually the Commodore
 returned to whist. It is a matter of common
 observation that in games of chance men are
 apt to exhibit their real characters. At the
 card-table the Commodore was always closely
 attentive to the game, and never lost his tem-
 per. Doubtless these were among the promi-
 nent qualities which insured his success in the
 larger game of life.

It is fortunate that the Loaners' Bank was a
 small concern, and that consequently the circle
 of its misdeeds is confined to its stockholders
 and a few hundred people that trusted it with
 deposits. It seems to have been very rotten
 in proportion to its size. The case is the more
 annoying because the depositors have been
 nursed with hopes that the bank would
 pay in full, and have been assured by its for-
 mer officers that the suspension was not on
 account of losses, but merely one feature of a
 contest for the management of the bank. It
 goes hard after such hopes and assurances to
 be obliged to accept fifty cents on the dollar
 as the best of a bad bargain; and it is prob-
 able that some suits will test the question
 whether our laws give any power to hold the
 bank officers and trustees responsible for such
 mismanagement.

CONGRESSIONAL DILLY-DALLYING.

An attenuated Congress, growing small by
 degrees and beautifully less, wrestling heavily
 and laboriously with business that ought to
 have been disposed of weeks ago, is not a
 spectacle to exhilarate or inspire. Were it not
 disrespectful, irreverent indeed, we should be
 almost disposed to call the exhibition ridicu-
 lous. Ostensibly these sages are dithering and
 holding high debate upon questions of
 expenditure and methods of retrenchment.
 Really they are posing before the
 country, and making eyes at the voters.
 This is not legislation that is going on at
 Washington; it is a Presidential canvass. It
 is not a debate, but a wrangle; not the
 forum, but the stump. It is said by persons
 who have witnessed encounters in the ring
 that there is nothing more ridiculous in nature
 or in art than the duckings and dodgings and
 dippings, the skippings about, and miscellaneous bobbing
 around of the two combatants before they get
 to close quarters. The two parties in Con-
 gress seem to be engaged in similar prelimi-
 naries. And it must be said that the spec-
 tacle is not a diverting one. So far as
 the actual business of Congress is concerned,
 there is no earthly excuse for the continuance
 of the session. Except for the obstinacy of
 Mr. Randall, and perhaps one or two other
 Democratic leaders, the session need not be
 prolonged a day, might in fact have been
 brought to a close with the conclusion of the
 Belknap impeachment trial. But Mr. Randall
 and the rest, upon the pretense of carrying
 out a picaresque policy of retrenchment, which
 has no other purpose than to make political
 capital for his party, hold Congress together
 and make it the arena for partisan encounter
 and debate. Both branches of Congress have
 now drifted out upon an interminable political
 discussion, in which neither side hopes to con-
 vince the other, but each contends for the last
 word and the advantage of the most impres-
 sive attitude before the people.

It is not entirely unaccountable however, in
 this view of the objects sought, that Mr. Ran-
 dall is desirous of prolonging the session. For
 if he has hoped to make capital for his party
 he has so far lamentably failed, and an ad-
 journment leaves him and his friends at a dis-
 advantage. In all the discussions of general
 politics thus far the Republicans have had de-
 cidedly the better of it. The Democratic
 leaders have not been able to cope suc-
 cessfully with their opponents in any
 case. They have been worsted every time they
 have undertaken an encounter. In the debate
 in the House on Tuesday between Messrs. Cox
 and Hale, the latter gentleman made some
 very telling points against the majority, the
 effect of which Mr. Cox was unable to parry
 by argument or dissipate by any pranks of his
 exuberant humor. Indeed, Mr. Hale's arrange-
 ment of the Democratic majority upon its
 record in this Congress was so thorough and
 complete, and so fortified by undeniable facts,
 as to be unanswerable. It was not by any
 means a profitable discussion, and had no per-
 tinence to the business of Congress; but
 whatever political advantage was gained
 very clearly accrued to the Republicans.
 So too in the Senate, the prolongation
 of the session has been to the disadvantage
 of the Democrats. Even the "bloody shirt"
 discussions in that body have strengthened the
 Republicans and disclosed weakness on the
 part of their opponents. The two days' par-
 tisan harangue of Senator Eaton of Connecticut
 did not add to the strength of his party's po-
 sition before the country, and we shall be
 greatly disappointed if the effect of the speech
 when it comes to be printed and circulated as
 a campaign document is not more damaging
 to his party than any of the speeches on the
 other side. Mr. Eaton is a powerful speaker,
 but his power consists in furnishing arguments
 to his opponents.

The truth is—and it is amazing that the
 Democratic leaders in Congress do not see it—
 the object of all this dilly-dallying about
 retrenchment in expenditures is fully under-
 stood by the people. Mr. Samuel Randall,
 with all his back pay in his pocket, and his
 record as a salary grabber on his back, cannot
 make people believe in his sincerity or ear-
 nestness as a reformer in that direction, though
 he should keep Congress in session till Decem-
 ber over his petty policies and picaresque
 methods. The people see through it all, and
 understand it all. Nothing has been made by
 any of the small devices which have been re-
 sorted to to convince voters that the party led
 by Mr. Randall is the party of retrenchment
 and reform. They know Mr. Randall too
 well. And they know his party pretty well

besides. It is time to quit attitudinizing and
 go to the people.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPORTS.

The necessity of a powerful body of inde-
 pendent citizens, not governed in their judg-
 ments by care for the fortunes of either po-
 litical party, is most forcibly illustrated by the
 reports in regard to affairs in Mississippi. The
 honorable gentlemen who sign these reports do
 not lie. It may fairly be presumed that
 on both sides they mean to tell the truth,
 though not, possibly, the whole truth. Yet the
 opposing statements are so sharply contradictory
 that somebody has evidently failed most
 lamentably in that endeavor. The Republican
 report, for example, states that "Gov. Ames
 was a man of personal integrity and an able
 civil magistrate, whose fitness was admitted
 by his political opponents." We need not
 search Democratic documents or speeches to
 discover that this assertion is at war with
 facts. Whatever Mr. Ames may be in fact, it
 is certain that in the opinion of Democrats
 generally, and of very many Republicans, he
 was an exceedingly unfit man for the duties
 intrusted to him. Like contradictions face us
 at every step. The truth is evident that on
 both sides partisanship has warped the judgment.
 Candid men will consider the conflicting state-
 ments in the light of certain known facts. It
 is known that a majority of the adult males
 in that State are colored men. Past votes
 prove that a majority of the adult males have
 voted the Republican ticket. At the last elec-
 tion the majority against that ticket was over
 30,000. Of this change there are two possible
 explanations—voluntary change of voters or
 forcible overpowering of the majority by a
 well-organized minority, skilled in use of arms,
 apt in devices to intimidate, and possessed of
 vast power through control of nearly all the
 property and employment of nearly all the
 labor in the State. The Democrats maintain
 that there has been a voluntary reaction against
 the corrupt rule of so-called Republicans. The
 Republicans claim that force, violence, and
 every form of lawless intimidation were used
 to keep colored men from the polls or to com-
 pel them to vote the Democratic ticket, and
 that in many cases, these agencies failing,
 fraud was employed.

Unhappily, there is no room to doubt that
 the local rule established by lawless adven-
 turers who had gained the confidence of the
 ignorant colored voters was corrupt and op-
 pressive in the extreme. Of this fact, no in-
 vestigation was needed to convince candid
 men. The disclosures at the time of the
 Vicksburg massacre were such as to prove
 that property owners had been goaded on to
 the point of desperation by outrages which no
 civilized community long endures. Ample
 proof exists that the local rule in other parts
 of the State was infinitely corrupt.

But a civilized people have two ways of
 getting rid of misgovernment—by reason and
 by votes, or by force and fraud. It is estab-
 lished beyond all possibility of dispute that in
 Mississippi violence and terrorism were too
 often employed. There, as in other parts of
 the South, life in a black skin is cheap. The
 fact is not a welcome one, but it is a control-
 ling fact in a candid judgment. There, as
 elsewhere, reckless, desperate and brutal men
 are found, swift to execute the least honorable
 impulses of a wronged community. Finally, all
 over the South we have seen that the
 better and more intelligent element has often
 lacked the moral force to restrain desperate
 men from bad deeds. The white people of
 Mississippi had been outrageously misgoverned,
 and had tried in vain in the elections of 1872
 and 1873 to overcome the colored majority by
 peaceful means. At Vicksburg we know that
 they lost self-restraint. Abundant testimony
 proves that deeds not less atrocious were per-
 petrated in other parts of the State. If it is gross
 partisanship to say that such deeds were per-
 petrated with deliberate purpose by the Demo-
 crats, it is also gross partisanship to say that
 Democratic citizens of Mississippi did what
 they could to prevent them.

What was the result? In 1872 the Republi-
 cans had polled 81,916 votes. Last year
 they polled only 66,659 votes. When we re-
 flect that the strongest possible appeals were
 made in 1872 and again in 1873 to the more
 intelligent Republicans to keep away the
 misrule which oppressed the State, and that,
 nevertheless, 74,307 votes were cast for
 Ames in 1873, it is difficult to believe that a
 large number of them voluntarily deserted in
 1873 the party to which they had steadily
 adhered. But it is not difficult to believe that
 thousands of timid and ignorant men were
 prevented from voting, or controlled in their
 votes, by such outrages as are known to have
 been committed.

It is not a time to pass judgment. The Re-
 publican party sowed the wind and has reaped
 the whirlwind. But no civilized nation can
 excuse or tolerate the control of elections by
 assassinations, whippings, and terrorism. Dem-
 ocratic rule at the South does not mean such
 self-government as exists in Northern commu-
 nities. If we are to maintain such self-gov-
 ernment at all in the Southern States it must
 be by the election of a President who will
 neither shelter stealing nor tolerate killing—
 who will act in the spirit so well shown by
 the letter of Gov. Hayes, with equal justice
 toward all.

THE BRAVO MYSTERY.

The British public—not by any means for
 the first time—is agitated by a great over of
 poisoning, the details of which occupy many
 columns of the newspapers. Mrs. Bravo is
 described as a free-living woman. Her first
 husband, Capt. Ricardo, died suddenly—it was
 supposed from antimonial poisoning. She was
 not, however, living with him at the time,
 nor had he been for a period of eight months,
 so that if he was taken off by his wife it must
 have been through the medium of a third
 person. The second husband adulterated on his
 death-bed that he had taken poison, adding
 that it was laudanum. Upon a post-mortem
 examination no laudanum was found in his
 body, but a suspicious quantity of antimony.
 One Dr. Gully, who was Mrs. Bravo's physi-
 cian, and something more, occupies a dubious
 position in the evidence. Her own mother testi-
 fied upon the inquest that her daughter's in-
 timacy, beginning when he was her physi-
 cian at the age of 12 years, was such as she
 had not approved, and that she thought her
 child's "infatuation" for the Doctor extraordi-
 nary. Capt. Ricardo was a hard drinker and
 in every way an undesirable husband, so that
 his wife "was afraid to be in the house with
 him." The mother also testified that her
 daughter "occasionally drank more wine than
 she approved of." One of the latest phases
 of the case is the discovery that Dr. Gully had
 prescribed for Mrs. Bravo sitz baths and
 "thirty drops of laural water." When Mr.
 Bravo was asked during his fatal illness what
 he had taken, he answered that it was some-
 thing "out of his wife's bottle." The suspicion
 of Dr. Gully's criminal connivance is based then

upon the admitted fact of his intrigue with Mrs.
 Bravo, and upon the presumed fact that he
 sent laural water into the house, and caused it
 to be placed where Mr. Bravo could get at it.
 Then comes the testimony that six years
 before, when Mrs. Bravo was Mrs. Ricardo, the
 doctor's coachman purchased an unusually
 large quantity of antimony. The circumstance
 of the laural water is held to be very impor-
 tant. Mr. Bravo's death occurred only four
 months after his marriage. It will be remem-
 bered that he said upon his death-bed that he
 had taken laudanum, but also admitted taking
 something out of his wife's bottle, when they
 told him that a dose of laudanum would not
 account for his symptoms.

The testimony taken before the coroner is
 very diffuse, and some of it is decid-
 edly picturesque. For instance, upon the
 day of the funeral of Mr. Bravo his widow is
 described as approaching the coffin with a
 wreath of flowers, which she placed upon it.
 The protestations of Mr. Bravo (before God)
 that "he had taken nothing but laudanum"
 have in them an element of the deepest tragedy,
 if indeed he was at the very moment dying
 of another poison administered by the con-
 vivance of his wife. The medical men, who
 are of great eminence, agreed from the first
 that "it was clearly a case of poison. There
 were only two doubtful points; first, the
 "exact nature of the poison, and secondly
 "how did it get into the patient's stomach."
 There was evidence that Mr. Bravo did not
 believe in his wife's "infatuation" for Dr.
 Gully, as upon one occasion he said that "she
 had acted nobly and told him everything." Another
 witness was quite sure that Mrs. Bravo
 was very fond of her husband—"he was an
 intellectual man; she married him for love,
 and gained nothing by the marriage." One
 witness described Mr. Bravo as "mean and
 irritable," and another spoke of him as "full
 of fun, anecdote, jocularity, and pleas-
 antness." Ten days before the marriage
 Mrs. Bravo had a "final interview"
 with Dr. Gully, and she wrote a letter
 saying "that she would never see
 him again." Finally, there is the ro-
 mantic and religious incident of Mr. Bravo
 saying the Lord's Prayer on his knees just be-
 fore he died, the whole family also kneeling
 around him.

We have only been able to offer some of the
 salient points of this remarkable case. The
 testimony as reported occupies a great number
 of columns, and, being before a coroner, some
 of it is exceedingly diffuse, not to say
 irrelevant, if any evidence can be irrelevant
 in such a proceeding. The facts are: 1. That
 Capt. Ricardo, the first husband of Mrs. Bravo,
 after a life of hard drinking and a long
 separation from her, died suddenly; 2. Mrs.
 Bravo was by her own admission and by the
 testimony of her nearest relatives very inti-
 mately with Dr. Gully; 3. Mr. Bravo also died
 suddenly, under circumstances which might
 justify a theory either of suicide or of felon-
 ous poisoning. Meanwhile, here are materials
 for half a dozen sensational novels, and we
 shall be very much surprised if Miss Braddon
 does not improve the opportunity.

TRAMPS AGAIN.

We print this morning a letter from "One
 of the Tramps," who writes a good hand,
 spells correctly, constructs his sentences gram-
 matically, and is evidently no tramp at all,
 but a well-to-do citizen, with "two groins" and
 "everything handsome about him." This gen-
 tleman kindly comes to the defense of vagabonds,
 and intimates that we do them in-
 justice in suggesting that they should be
 locked up and set to work. He characterizes
 the tramp as an honest laborer who has started
 out in search of work that he may support his
 wife and children, and our "harsh article,"
 we are told, "has wounded many a sad heart
 and weeping and sorrowing soul." If
 so, we are sorry, but, from what we have
 seen of tramps, we do not believe that they
 are very sensitive. If there be an honest man
 willing to work, and wandering about in
 search of it, who feels hurt by anything we
 have said, we beg leave to assure him that
 our remarks did not apply to him, but to dirty,
 shiftless, lazy loafers, who will not accept
 work when it is offered them, who lie, cheat,
 steal, and insult all who refuse them alms.
 We have seen these fellows for ourselves, and
 have taken the measure of them. They are
 not honest laborers in quest of work, but knaves
 who have determined, if possible, to live without
 it. Charity toward them is utterly mis-
 chievous, and every moral of bread given
 them is taken from the mouths of the really
 deserving poor. We are therefore in favor of
 locking them up, and making them earn bread
 for themselves.

Meanwhile the tramp problem is becoming
 serious and is not to be solved by senti-
 mentalities. Even in this State these misuses
 are burning, stealing, ravishing. Two girls
 were outraged by them at Ballston Spa
 only a few days ago. Out of regard for really
 honest men who find it necessary to wander
 in search of work it is necessary to put down
 the impostors, the drones, and the parasitic
 thieves. What we say applies to these pre-
 cisely, and every word of it is true.

THE CAMP MEETINGS.

Letters from our occasional correspondents
 show that the interest of religious classes in
 the great camp meetings and seaside Summer
 cities under the auspices of certain churches
 continues largely to increase. Crowds there
 to Shelter Island, where religious services be-
 gin at 4 a. m. and continue until 10 p. m.
 The great Methodist rallying point, Ocean
 Grove, has reached the limits of a small city,
 and is the scene of constant religious observ-
 ances, temperance conventions, &c. The pavilion
 seating 10,000 people is, we are told, daily
 crowded. Devout and sanguine people are
 much encouraged by the crowds pouring into
 these resorts and by the evident zeal and en-
 thusiasm of preachers and hearers. We ex-
 pressed, a week or two ago, our con-
 viction of the justice of the principle
 upon which this out-door worship of the
 Almighty was founded. Surely no better place
 can be found for us to kneel in reverence be-
 fore Him than in the midst of the wonders of
 Nature, which tell in myriad voices of His
 wisdom and love. That must be a glowing
 soul which does not rise to some high de-
 votion in the presence of the chained sea,
 the forests, the sunny sweeps of fruitful field
 and meadow. The great Master, when He would
 teach His disciples a lesson for all time, led
 them out to the mountains or beside the
 brook, and based His parables on the lost
 sheep wandering among the rocks or the fields
 white unto the harvest. It seems a natural
 and right impulse, too, which leads devout
 Christian people to assemble in these places to
 worship and exchange hearty brotherly salu-
 tations together.

But that Nature and the sermons preached
 at seaside or camp meeting may not fail of
 their lessons, our well-meaning friends must

not suffer themselves to be misled on two or
 three points. First, it is hardly wise to esti-
 mate the amount of genuine religious zeal by
 the numbers pouring into these resorts. People
 who do not go to church in town, but crowd
 the pavilions on the beach, are open to the
 suspicion of being tempted by the excitement
 of living in a tent, plunges in the surf, unli-
 mited watermelons, and the general irregularity
 of daily life, rather than zeal for their Master's
 service. The argument of the advocates of
 these enormous Summer revivals in their favor
 is that many, attracted by the hope of pleas-
 ure, receive the good seed unaware. Whether
 they do or not depends, let us say in all re-
 spect and earnestness, upon the manner in
 which the seed is sown. A God-fearing man
 pleading the cause of his Master in the pres-
 ence of His greatest works, with his whole
 soul in his pleading, must speak to the wants
 of some other human soul.

But in a heterogeneous mass of human be-
 ings, the pious, skeptical, and indifferent,
 where prayers and praises are made the busi-
 ness of the day from dawn until bedtime,
 much irreverence must creep into this very
 praise and prayer. Not even the most exalted
 nature can long maintain an exaltation of de-
 votion; daily work, practical thoughts by
 which the Christian shows his belief, fill the
 larger portion of his life; it is now and then
 his soul rises in an ecstasy of worship. In
 these meetings, therefore, the incessant wor-
 ship is in danger of lapsing either into indif-
 ference or a spiritual intoxication hardly more
 wholesome. Hymns are shouted by gangs of
 young men from morning until night; utterly
 regardless of their meaning, the most sacred
 words and thoughts fall trippingly from the
 tongues of over-wearied speakers. We urge
 with all respect our word of caution. Familiar-
 ity, even with divine mysteries, begets con-
 tempt, especially in vulgar minds.

In his great speech, Johnstown, in this State, Gov.
 Hendricks touched upon the pathetic. Avoiding the
 incidental issues of the campaign—such, for instance,
 as currency and finance—he "put the question
 fairly," as an admiring newspaper remarks, thus:
 "Ask any man in our country if our affairs with
 respect to the management of our national matters
 are in the condition that he desires, and if he would
 wish to die and leave his country under present
 management, and the answer will be that he is
 looking forward to a better day." We have rarely
 known a safer and more tenable position than this
 to be taken by a candidate. We venture to say that
 there will not be a Democratic rally during this
 campaign where, if the invitation is given out,
 "Whoever wishes to die, and leave his country
 under present management, will please rise and re-
 main standing until counted," there will be a single
 vote in the affirmative or response to the call. It is
 a very solemn and undeniable fact that most men
 are unwilling to die and leave the country under any
 circumstances; and it is also true that those Demo-
 crats who are "looking forward to a better day" are
 not by any means thinking of death in connection
 with it. Had Gov. Hendricks passed a moment at
 this point in his Johnstown speech, who can doubt
 that his audience would have lifted up their voices
 with one accord, and sung:
 "I would not die in Spring time,
 I would not die in Fall;
 If I had my way about it,
 I would not die at all."

If it is one condition of a re-organized civil service
 that public officials should attend to their business
 even when "the party" is burdened with a pressure
 of campaign work, it is not comforting to observe
 that the political clubs of the city are offered, the
 political demonstrations engineered, and the politi-
 cal committee work discharged very largely by gen-
 tlemen who are drawing pay for other services.
 Democratic State officials and gentlemen "con-
 nected with the Departments" and leisure to do
 much of the drudgery of the reform canvass, while
 the Custom-house stands ready with a reserve corps
 to reinforce the whole army of Republican workers
 in any emergency. And yet both parties advertise
 themselves as zealous advocates of "civil service re-
 form." It would seem to be a plain proposition that
 when the State employs an officer and pays him, the
 State and not a political party or faction of a party
 has a claim upon his activities, and that if the State
 can furnish nothing for him to do the office ought to
 be abolished and the pay stopped. At all events,
 these gentlemen ought to know that they are mak-
 ing an offensive exhibition of themselves, and if
 they are still constrained to toil at the cranks of the
 machine, a regard for the proprieties ought to per-
 suade them to keep out of sight as much as possible,
 instead of ranging themselves in the front seats on
 the platform at every "ratification."

The statements of the general reduction in wages
 given in yesterday's *Times* were sufficiently strik-
 ing, but